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ABSTRACT

In this report, statistical evidence concerning library needs in New York as revealed by surveys of public, school, and academic libraries and school media centers conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, is presented fully with comparisons to regional and national performance. Resources examined and tabulated include professional and support staff, collections of print and nonprint materials, acquisitions of print and nonprint materials, space, hours of service, and operating expenditures. To the extent that similar data on a state basis are available from the 1965 Inventory and from U.S. Office of Education reports of that period, comparisons with an earlier decade are made. Key findings are summarized at the beginning, and appendices are provided on methodology, and on indicators of need and New York standards. (Author/JD)

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INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975: NEW YORK

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975

Prepared By
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for the
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

April 1970

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Introduction

In March 1977 the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science published the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, a 277 page analysis of public, academic, and school library resources. That report, prepared by Boyd Ladd, was based on data collected by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) in the Public School Library/Media Center Survey of 1974, the Public Library Survey of 1974, and the Academic Library Survey of 1975.

At the same time Mr. Ladd analyzed national data, he was asked by the National Commission to analyze state data for Colorado, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, and Washington. This publication reports on analysis of the New York State data.

Analysis of statistical information on library resources is a necessary step in the evaluation and planning of library service. The recent NCES efforts toward development of a common statistical base for all types of libraries through the LIBGIS (Library General Information System) program provide the hope of an improved statistical measuring system in which state-by-state and national comparison can be made. We are pleased that New York State is a part of this cooperative effort.

Joseph F. Shubert
State Librarian and Assistant
Commissioner for Libraries

PREFACE

This Inventory of Library Needs for New York is a supplement to the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, NCLIS, 1977. As a supplement to be used in conjunction with the National Inventory, we have avoided unnecessary re-statement of background and reference materials common to the entire national project. In particular, the approach to the Inventory effort, described in the National Inventory report in the Foreword and Preface, and by Chapter 2, "Setting," Chapter 3, "Indications of Need Selected for the 1975 National Inventory," and the Appendixes, especially Appendix A, "Methodology of the Inventory," are all relevant to this analysis for New York State.

The statistical evidence concerning library needs in New York as of 1975, as revealed by surveys of Public, School, and Academic libraries conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics, is presented fully, with comparisons to Regional and National performance. As in the 1975 National Inventory, the resources examined are professional and support staff, collections of print and nonprint materials, acquisitions of print and nonprint materials, space, hours of service, and operating expenditures. To the extent similar data on a State basis were available from the earlier National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965, ALA, 1965, and from U.S. Office of Education reports of that period, comparisons with a decade earlier are presented.

Methods used in deriving State estimates, additional to the general methodology described in the 1975 National Inventory report, are described concisely in Appendix A. The national "indicators of need" are compared to New York's own statements of similar criteria in Appendix B.

Basic data on the three types of libraries are presented in Chapters 3, 4 and 5. Public libraries data (Chapter 2) are subject to qualificiations, particularly as to the levels estimated, as described in Appendix A. In the case of School Library/Media Centers, State-level data is meager, as described in Chapter 4 and Appendix A. Despite those limitations, this study provides the maximum information available for each type of library based on the NCES surveys. Users concerned with a particular type of library may find the detailed chapter relevant to specific needs, in light of hypotheses or problems current in the field.

Each category of resource need has been analyzed, across the three library types, in Chapter 2. Chapter 1 summarizes the library situation in New York in 1975, and highlights key findings. The inferences drawn are primarily statistical. To the extent some policy implications are suggested, they are intended as "strawmen" for stimulating public discussion in New York, and specifically by the State Conference on Libraries and Information Science. This State Inventory is a modest part of the evidence which will be available to citizens of New York for their deliberations this year and in the future. We hope it will be significantly useful.

Boyd Ladd
BOYD LADD

INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS, 1975: NEW YORK

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1. SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS

New York shares many of the shortages of library resources reported for the nation in The National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, NCLIS, 1977. However, New York reports relatively stronger positions in many resources, as measured by the Indicators of Library Needs adopted for the Inventory project (see Table A-1). Major unfilled needs, as of 1975, seem to be: academic library staffing, academic library acquisitions, and (from the indications from the sparse data available on school library/media centers) most resource categories for school library/media centers. For public libraries, the dominant need based on library reports and the criteria adopted for comparison is for more staff. (See Table 1.1 and Figure 2)

In financial terms, the indicated additional needs were in 1975 about $125 million for public and academic libraries--of the order of 40% of the actual combined operating expenditures in that year. Moreover, very substantial increments in public school library/media center funding would be appropriate in order to implement in many schools an effective media program as an integral component of a curriculum organized for pupil-centered learning. (See Tables 1.1 and 1.2, and Figure 1.)

Acquisitions of materials, both print and nonprint, were insufficient in 1975 to maintain currency of collections. Moreover, at that date, there were shortages in collections which aggregated more than 25 million volumes and volume-equivalents in nonprint materials. (See Tables 1.1 and 1.2, and Figure 3.)

New York led the North Atlantic Region in 1974 in adequacy of most public and public school library resources. The Region as a whole had a larger relative professional staffing than New York State, but also had a larger cumulative shortage, indicating a greater range of extremes in professional staffing than was true in New York. According to reports from public school library/media centers, it appears that New York's school library/media centers are similar on the average to those of

the rest of the North Atlantic with respect to funding and acquisitions, and in the proportion of public school children--12%--having access to the school library/media center less than 20 hours per week.

Compared with the nation as a whole, New York was above the national average and trend in many respects, but was below the average in several academic resources. School library/media center acquisitions were similar to the nation, and the proportion of public school children with less than 20 hours library service seems to have been higher than the U.S. proportion of 10.6%. In space and in operating expenditures, New York's academic libraries are in some respects not up to the performance of the nation as a whole.

Public Libraries

Deficits existed in 1974 in each of the needed resources. Concurrently, for each resource there are many libraries that are well-supplied. It seems likely that some systems may be able to aid deficit libraries within the system importantly by resource-sharing measures which tend to ameliorate the indicated shortfall in service to the public.

An apparent disparity among libraries in respect to nonprint collections and nonprint acquisitions suggests that specific program development problems may exist--whether in media expertise or in funds for initial equipment or in other respects--which delay the entry of certain libraries into significant dissemination of nonprint materials.

Major shortfalls in operating expenditures were especially marked among the libraries serving larger population groups. This probably reflects the severity of municipal budget problems in the larger cities.

School Library/Media Centers

As throughout the nation, a small number of schools in New York approach the resource-targets suggested by the ALA-AECT Guidelines, adopted for use as Indicators for the Inventory.

The major need appears to be not a particular kind of resource, but the evolution of a consensus on the degree and pace of implementing the concept of heavily media-supported learning programs. To this end, short term emphasis might appropriately be directed to demonstration programs and activities. As media centers are authorized, and as schools previously limited primarily to print materials take exploratory steps in that direction, facilitating services can be very important. Technical assistance, training, assistance in recruiting media staff, and related kinds of help can accelerate the development of a suitable program, and can prevent expensive and discouraging mistakes and unexpected delays.

Academic Libraries

New York's academic libraries show substantial gaps in resources as compared with needs. In fact, on many counts, New York is no better than or even in some cases, not as good as, the national average in measuring academic libraries against Indicators which express needs in terms of students, faculty, fields taught, and General and Educational expenditures.

In particular, New York academic libraries as a group reported less sufficient collections in terms of the Indicators of Need than did the nation as a whole: a Collections Fulfillment Index of 76 compared with 79 for the U.S. This reflects higher expectations related to number of faculty and fields of instruction, since the average volumes per student was 59.5 compared with 60.0 for the U.S. Acquisitions, as a proportion of collections, averaged 5.0% in New York, in contrast to 5.6% for the U.S.

With respect to total operating expenditures for academic libraries, the Fulfillment Index for New York was 58, compared with 63 for the U.S. Looked at in terms of expenditure per capita, the New York figure of $119.90 is well above the national average of $105. Since the Indicator is expressed as a function of General and Educational expenditures of the institutions, it is clear that New York's academic institutions have significantly higher G&E expenditures per capita than the national average, reflecting a higher proportion of graduate programs and of diverse (and expensive) technical programs. Operating expenditures for academic libraries in New York however have not kept pace with those academic program expenditures, as shown by the Index. Thus, very good libraries may yet be below expectations for the exceptional missions they are called on to support.

TABLE 1.1 LIBRARY RESOURCES AND GAPS, NEW YORK, 1975 AND 1985

		Public Libraries (a)	Public School Library/Media Centers (b)	Academic Libraries (c)	Combined Public & Academic (d)
Professional Staff					
1. 1965 Inventory a/	Actual	2,359	Not Available	1,264	3,623
2.	Gap	199	Not Available	333	532
3. 1975 Inventory	Actual	3,310	4,000 b/	2,472	5,782
4.	Gap	276	5,000 b/	618	894
Print Collection		millions of volumes			
5. 1965 Inventory a/	Actual	34.94	Not Available	19.90	54.84
6.	Gap	4.88	Not Available	5.26	10.14
7. 1975 Inventory	Actual	43.31	35. b/	53.33	96.64
8.	Gap	8.49	26. b/	17.02	25.51
Operating Expenditures		millions			
9. 1965 Inventory a/	Actual	$ 51.2	Not Available	$ 22.85	$ 74.0
10.	Gap	$ 24.9	Not Available	$ 12.95	$ 37.8
11. 1975 Inventory	Actual	$157.7	$ 24. b/	$114.5	$272.2
12.	Gap	$ 40.5	$270. b/	$ 82.3	$122.8

a/ Data reported are for surveys as follows: Public, 1962; Academic, 1963.

b/ Approximate estimate; not included in Combined figure since this figure is not comparable in precision to those for public and academic.

TABLE 1.2 EXPENDITURE GAPS TO FILL PUBLIC AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES NEEDS, NEW YORK, 1975

Library Resources Needed	Public Libraries (a)	Academic Libraries (b)	Combined Public & Academic (c)
	---million---		
On An Annual Basis:			
1. Professional and Support Staff	$ 12.4	$ 23.1	$ 35.5
2. Print Acquisitions	$ 1.0	[$ 11.9	[$ 13.2
3. Nonprint Acquisitions	$ 0.3		
4. Space (Maintenance, etc.)	$ 3.8	$ 5.5 a/	$ 9.3 a/
5. Hours of Service b/	($1.8)	($1.5)	($3.3)
6. Total	$17.5	$40.5	$ 58.0
7. Operating Expenditures Gap	$40.5	$82.3	$122.8
8. Increment to Annual Acquisitions to Amortize Collections Gaps in 10 Years c/	$ 5.2	$17.0	$ 22.2

a/ Space costs for academic libraries are estimated very roughly, based on reported expenditures by public libraries.

b/ The dollars for extending hours of service would be provided by reaching each of the other goals, so the amounts in this line are non-add items in this table.

c/ This does not take into account expected inflation in prices of collection materials.

FIGURE 1. OPERATING EXPENDITURES AND SHORTFALLS, NEW YORK LIBRARIES
(millions of current dollars)

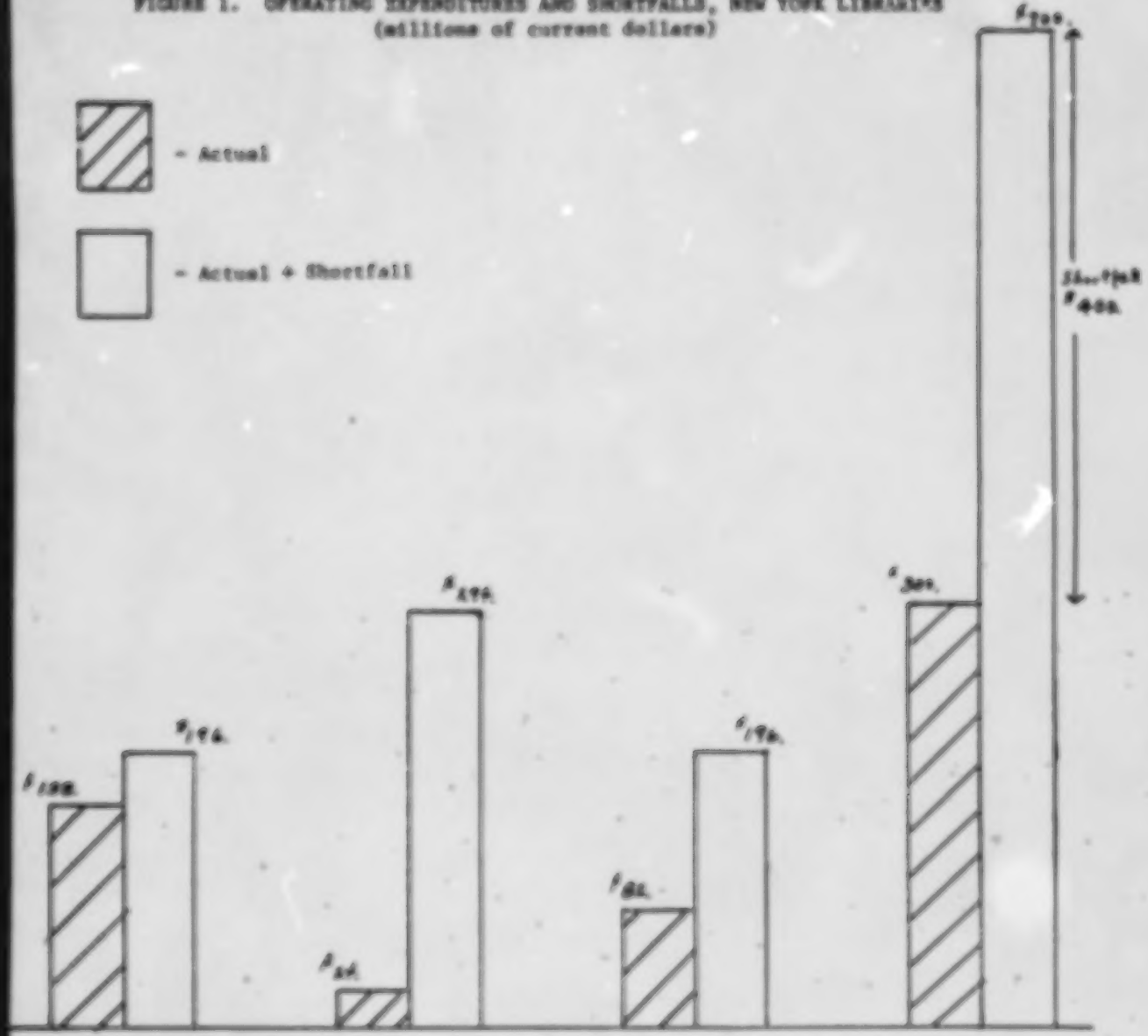


FIGURE 2. PROFESSIONAL STAFFING, BY TYPE LIBRARIES
(thousands)

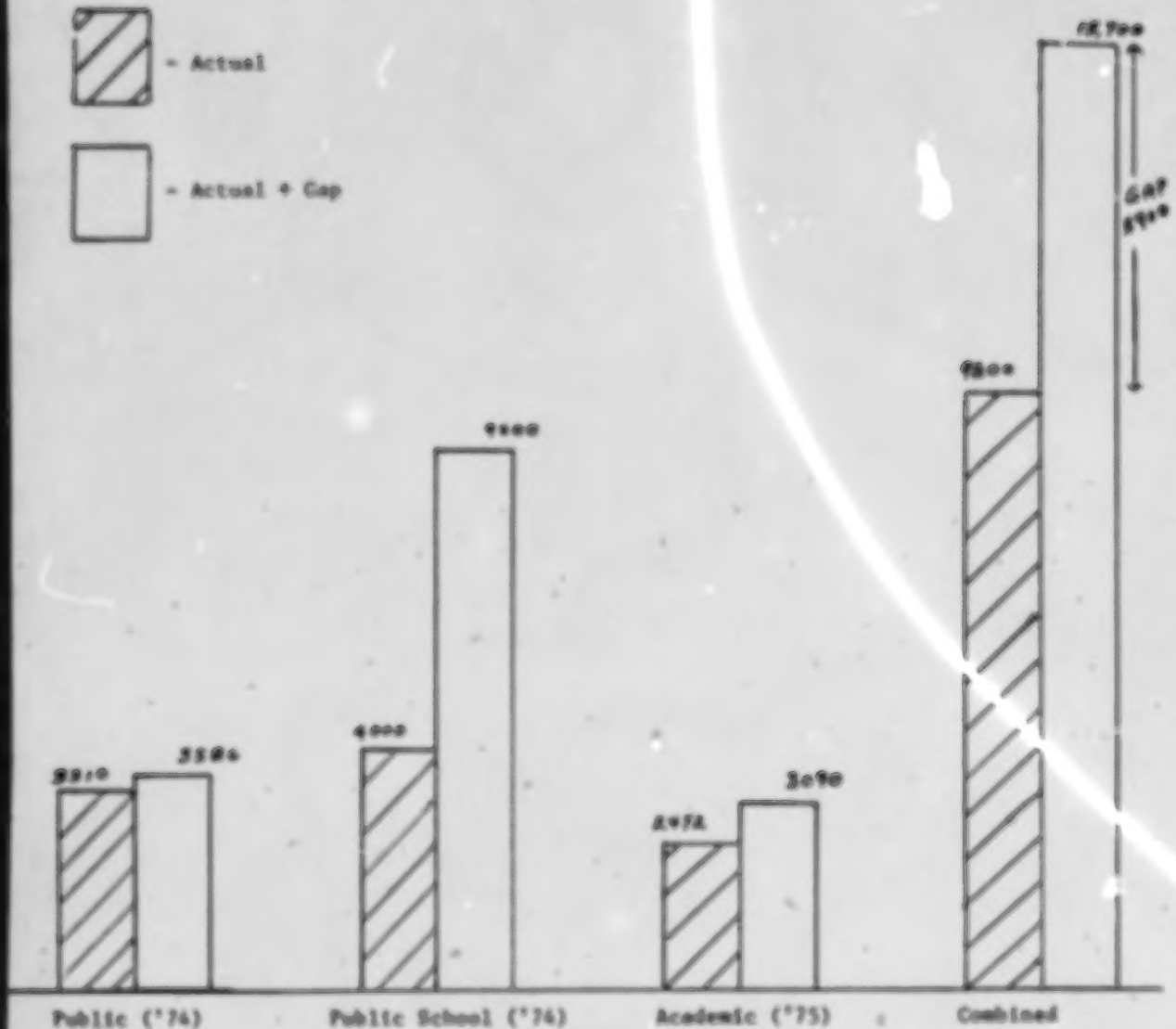
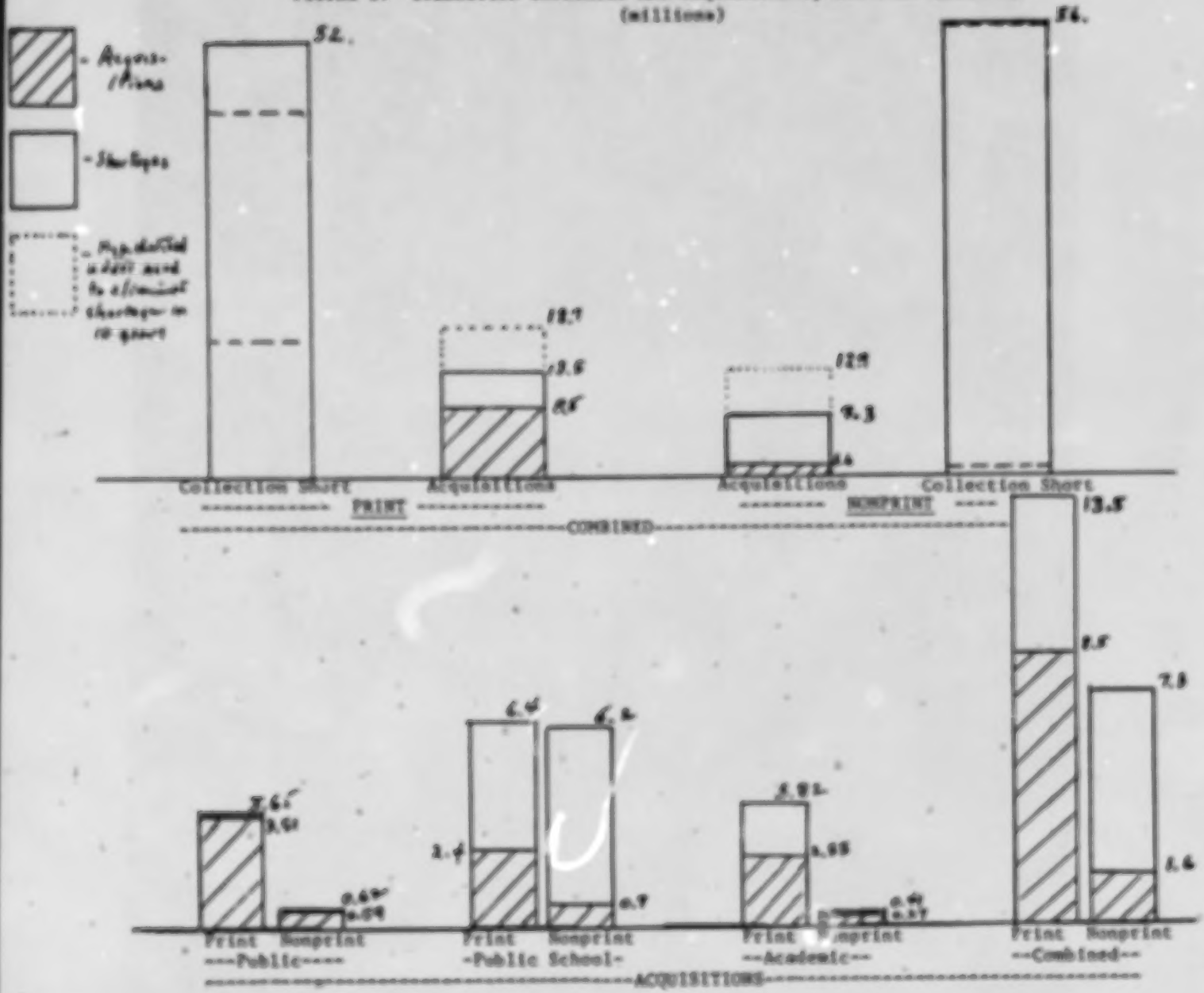


FIGURE 3. COLLECTION SHORTAGES AND ACQUISITIONS, NEW YORK LIBRARIES
(millions)



2. ANALYSIS

New York is a leading state in library development and service. Specifics of New York's library resources in 1974 are detailed for Public Libraries in Chapter 3, for Public School Library/Media Centers in Chapter 4, and for Academic Libraries in Chapter 5. In this chapter, we examine major resource categories, across the three types of libraries.

One objective of this Inventory is to contribute to more comprehensive consideration of library services, needs, and planning than is customary. The responsibilities of individual Public Library Boards, Boards of Education, Regents and Boards of Trustees of colleges and college systems, are of course recognized. We hope that this statewide assessment may be useful to provide perspective for their judgments.

The scope of the Inventory is not all-inclusive, omitting (for lack of basic information) special libraries in commerce and industry, governmental libraries, and other non-profit libraries. Such libraries are of particular importance in the State of New York, and the picture of resources and resource needs developed herein should be read with the perspective that there exist a number of important additional libraries within the State, some of whose resources are to some degree accessible (and perhaps potentially can become more so) to New York residents.

Within the framework of Public Libraries, Public School Library/Media Centers, and Academic Libraries and Learning Resource Centers, we will examine the adequacy of library resources in 1974, in terms of professionally accepted "Indicators of Need."

Staff

New York was better staffed in 1974 in each of the three types of libraries than was the nation as a whole, both with respect to professional staff and support staff. But New York had shortages in every category.

New York libraries had professional staff, and needs for additional professionals, as follows in 1974:

	Professionals in Service	Additional Needed
Public Libraries	3,310	276
Public School Library/ Media Centers	4,000 a/	5,000 a/
Academic Libraries	2,472	618
Combined (rounded)	9,800	5,900

With respect to support staff, and needs, the New York situation in 1974 was:

	Support Staff	Additional Needed
Public Libraries	6,371	1,405
Public School Library/ Media Centers	3,000 a/	15,000 a/
Academic Libraries	9,465	2,148
Combined (rounded)	18,800	18,600

a/ Approximate estimate, as described in Chapter 4.

Collections

New York's public libraries are relatively strong in collections on the average, though individual libraries differ markedly. The indicated needs are large for Academic libraries and very large for Public School Library/Media Centers.

New York libraries held print collections, and were judged to have combined shortages in collections according to Inventory Indicators of Needs, in 1974 as follows:

	Collections	Shortages
	(millions of volumes)	
Public Libraries	43.31	8.49
Public School Library/Media Centers	35. a/	26. a/
Academic Libraries	53.33	17.02 b/
Combined (rounded)	132.	52.

The corresponding summary for nonprint materials in 1974 is:

	Collections	Shortages
	(millions of titles)	
Public Libraries	8.25	0.28
Public School Library/Media Centers	7. a/	55. a/
Academic Libraries	3.33	1.06 b/
Combined (rounded)	19.	56.

a/ Approximate estimate, as described in Chapter 4.

b/ Since a combined criterion for both print and nonprint materials is used for Academic libraries, the combined deficit is attributed herein in proportion to the collections.

Acquisitions

The acquisitions reported for 1974 by Academic Libraries and Public School Library/Media Centers were insufficient to maintain the existing level of adequacy of collections, much less reduce the reported deficits. Public libraries acquisitions were strong in the whole, but many individual libraries did not share in that strong overall performance. New York libraries' acquisitions of print materials, and shortfalls in acquisitions compared to accepted criteria, in 1974 were:

	Acquisitions	Shortfall
	(millions of volumes)	
Public Libraries	3.51	0.14
Public School Library/ Media Centers	2.4 a/	4. a/
Academic Libraries	2.55	1.27
Combined (rounded)	8.5	5.

The New York libraries acquired nonprint titles in 1974 as shown below.

	Acquisitions	Shortfall
	(millions of titles)	
Public Libraries	0.59	0.03
Public School Library/ Media Centers	0.7 a/	5.5 a/
Academic Libraries	0.27	0.14
Combined (rounded)	1.6	5.7

a/ Approximate estimate, as described in Chapter 4.

Space

Many libraries did not have in 1974 space needed for public seating, collections, and staff work areas. School Library/Media Centers seem to be most severely limited, but some public and some Academic libraries are also inadequately housed. In summary, the picture is:

	Space Used	Additional Need
	(millions of sq.ft.)	
Public Libraries	8.52	2.73
Public School Library/ Media Centers	11. a/	10. a/
Academic Libraries	9.85	3.91
Combined (rounded)	29.	17.

Hours of Service

Most libraries in New York provide excellent access to patrons in terms of hours of service. Relatively modest expenditures in 1974 could have opened all New York libraries at least the hours identified as minima needed.

	Proportion of Clientele Served Less Than Target Hours	Budget Increment "Needed" to Extend Hours to Targets
		(million)
Public Libraries	18	$ 1.8
Public School Library/ Media Centers	12 a/	$ 3. a/
Academic Libraries	13	$ 1.5
Combined (rounded)	n.a.	$ 6.

a/ Approximate estimate, as described in Chapter 4.

Operating Expenditures

The indicated guidelines for financial support for operations of libraries in New York far exceeded the funding used for operations in 1974.

	Operating Expenditures (million)	Deficit (million)
Public Libraries	$158.	$ 41.
Public School Library/Media Centers	$ 24.[a/]	$270.[a/]
Academic Libraries	$114.	$ 82.
Combined (rounded)	$300.	$400.

a/ Approximate estimate, as described in Chapter 4.

Implications of New York Standards and Guidelines

The smaller requirements for public library staff suggested by the Commissioner's regulations (See Appendix B) may account almost completely for the indicated deficits of professional and support staff in public libraries. On the other hand, the higher guidelines for professional staff for Academic libraries, especially four-year colleges and universities, imply a significantly larger deficit than indicated above for professionals in Academic libraries in New York. Since the need for support staff is keyed to number of professionals, that result would increase also the deficit of over 2,000 support staff in Academic libraries.

The Academic library combined collections shortage of over 18 million volumes (including nonprint) would be reduced by about 6 million volumes if the Academic libraries are tested against the New York guidelines instead of the Inventory Indicators.

The space deficit of all academic libraries combined would however be somewhat increased by applying the New York guidelines, which call for more space per student for graduate-oriented institutions.

Modest deficits were found in hours of service of public libraries. The Commissioner's regulations as to hours of service, particularly for libraries serving small populations, are distinctly less demanding than the Indicator. Thus, public libraries are generally available in excess of the minimum required by the regulations. If compared to the latter requirements, the public libraries of New York would have very minimal deficits.

3. PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK STATE

Staffing

On a relative basis, New York's public libraries were well staffed in 1974 in comparison to the rest of the nation. In professional staff, the aggregate is 118% of "minimum indicated needs," as compared with 109% in the nation as a whole, though the North Atlantic Region as a whole has 129% of minimum indicated needs. Looking at the total shortages among libraries not meeting the minima, New York needed 276 additional full-time equivalent professionals, or 10% of the indicated needs, whereas the Region needed 18% of indicated need and the nation needed 26% of indicated need. (See Table 3.1.)

The relative shortage in professional staff for New York's public libraries seems to be very much the same as in 1962--as measured by the ratio of shortage to the sum of professionals on hand plus the shortage (8% in both years). By contrast, the nation has moved from 26% in 1962 to 19% in 1974. (See Table 3.2.)

With respect to support staff, New York has shortages amounting to 20% of indicated need, whereas the Region is 46% short and the nation is 54% short.

Largely because of the deficits in support staff, 62% of New York's population is served by libraries not staffed up to the criteria used for the inventory, and even higher proportions in the Region and the nation--85% and 92%, respectively.

To fully meet indicated staff needs as of 1974, New York's public library salary budgets would have been about $100 million, instead of $88 million, the estimated total based on reports to NCES by the responding libraries to the 1974 survey. About $3-1/2 million of the increased requirement would have been for added professionals and a little less than $9 million for additional support staff.

Collections

As in staffing, New York public libraries are well stocked, relative to the Region and the nation, but shortages exist. Disparities among libraries seem to be great, especially in nonprint collections.

For print materials, New York's public libraries collectively held 43 million volumes in 1974 or 96% of the indicated needs. This is a markedly higher index than that for the North Atlantic Region, 83%, and that for the U.S.--67%. However, looking at shortages library by library, they total 19% of indicated needs--a smaller aggregate percentage short than for the Region or nation--but showing great differences in adequacy of collections among New York's libraries. Some 58% of New York's population, it is indicated, are served by these libraries which have collections of print materials smaller than needed. The estimated one-time cost for acquiring the needed print materials for collection shortfall, New York public libraries, as of 1974, is approximately $50 million. (See Table 3.3.)

From 1962 to 1974, the combined print collections was increased more than 8 million volumes, by nearly one-fourth. The overall reports do not reflect adequacy of weeding, which could make a significant difference in the meaning of the total collection figures. In any event, the disparity among libraries seems to have grown, in that the 1974 shortages aggregate 16% of the combined collections plus gaps, compared with 12% in 1962. Merely to offset that apparent trend for print materials would have required about one-fourth of the $50 million mentioned. (See Table 3.4.)

For nonprint materials, New York holds over 8 million items, some 18% of the total holdings of U.S. public libraries. The distribution is highly skewed. While New York public libraries collectively hold nearly six times the indicated needs, libraries have shortages which total 20% of needs. The estimated cost of filling those gaps is $2.7 million.

Acquisitions

New York's public libraries collectively acquired 3-1/2 million volumes and nearly 600 thousand nonprint items in 1974. Both figures exceeded indicated minimum needs by very comfortable margins. (See Table 3.5.)

In print materials acquisitions, New York's combined index was 140 (that is, acquisitions totaled 140% of combined minimum acquisitions indicated), whereas the North Atlantic Region, excluding New York, fell short of indicated needs, and the nation's index was only 88. Nonetheless, there were shortfalls in acquisitions in New York, summing to about 140 thousand volumes.

In nonprint materials, New York acquired more than four times the minima indicated, and more than one-fifth of the nation's total public library acquisitions of nonprint titles. The disparity among libraries is seen again in acquisitions, in that shortfalls in acquiring nonprints are nearly one-fourth of the indicated needs in New York.

The shortfalls in acquisitions by New York libraries affected some 40% of New York's population, according to this analysis. Yet, the incremental funding to have increased acquisitions by the needed amounts in 1974 would have been less than $1-1/2 million, it is estimated. That would have been an increase of 3% statewide in acquisitions expenditures.

Space

New York's public libraries reported assignable space, altogether, of 8-1/2 million square feet. By the stated criteria, at least 30% more space was needed to provide adequately for public seating, collection space, and administrative and staff needs.

Similar problems are widely reported. For the North Atlantic Region, the estimate is that 46% additional space is needed, and for the nation as a whole, an increase of two-thirds as much space as is currently used, is indicated.

At the same time, many libraries are adequately housed. In New York, the libraries with only one service outlet have in the aggregate more space than the minimum indicated (though there are shortages among some of these as well). Over 40% of New York's population is served by libraries meeting the criteria for adequate space. (See Table 3.6.)

Hours of Service

Public libraries in New York are on the whole open to the public more hours per week than are public libraries elsewhere in the Region and the nation. The criteria for minimum adequate hours of service are 45 hours per week for libraries serving less than 25,000 people, and 66 hours per week for libraries serving larger constituencies.

In New York State, the libraries serving more than 25,000 people are predominantly open 66 hours per week or more. Of some 13-1/4 million people served by such libraries, only 1.8 million did not have 66 hours per week access to public library service in 1974--about one in seven people. In the rest of the North Atlantic Region, three out of eight residents of places of 25,000 or more did not have 66 hours per week access to public library service. The comparable figure for the nation is one-half of the people. (See Table 3.7.)

The smaller libraries, each serving fewer than 25,000 people, fell short of the 45 hours per week criterion to greater extent in 1974. In New York, 35% of the clientele of small libraries did not have 45 hours per week of library service. For the North Atlantic Region including New York State, the figure is 42%, and for the U.S. it is 50%.

The amount of funding which would have been needed in 1974 to extend service by all of the "small" libraries in New York to 45 hours per week is estimated at $1-1/5 million. For those larger libraries not then open as much as 66 hours per week to extend hours to 66 would have required another $0.4 million.

Operating Expenditures

New York's public libraries' performance with respect to operating expenditures in 1974 is like that in the several resource areas described above. Since the patterns so far examined have been very similar and operating expenditures is one form of a summary of them, it would be surprising if any really new relationship were to be found.

The operating expenditures in 1974 of New York public libraries, estimated based on reports to the NCES survey, amounted to more than $150 million, or about $9.40 per capita, compared with $5.13 per capita in the nation as a whole, but also with an expected per capita amount in New York of $10.66. The shortfalls in individual library budgets amount to 23% of the total expected operating expenditures. (See Table 3.8.)

Libraries serving 25,000 or more people in New York do fractionally better than the smaller ones--with total shortfall of 20%. Fifty-six percent of the population served by these larger libraries are served by ones not having "adequate operating budgets" according to the criterion of $9 per capita for libraries serving up to 150 thousand people, $10 per capita for libraries serving 150-500 thousand, and $12 per capita for libraries serving more than 500 thousand.

Expenditures on a per capita basis have increased from 1962 to 1974 by one-half in constant dollars in New York. For the U.S. as a whole, the average operating expenditures per capita, in constant collars, increased by 27%. (See Table 3.9.)

The shortfall in operating expenditures in New York in 1974 amounted to $40 million. Of this, almost $30 million was accounted for by the large libraries (each serving 25,000 or more people). Some 7.45 million people are served by the "large" New York libraries that did not meet the operating expenditure criteria. The budget shortfall by these libraries as a group is thus a little less than $4 per capita on the average.

TABLE 3.1 PUBLIC LIBRARIES STAFF SUMMARY, NEW YORK, 1974

		Professional (a)	Support (b)
1.	Actual Staff	3,310	6,371
2.	Indicated Needs	2,798	7,171
3.	Staff Shortages[1]	276	1,405
4.	Staff Indexes	118	89
5.	Staff Fulfillment Indexes	90	80

		New York (a)	North Atlantic Region (b)	United States (c)
6.	Population Served (millions)	16.8	53.3	198.6
7.	Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Needs (millions)	10.4	45.4	187.6
8.	Proportion [100(Line 7 ÷ Line 6)]	62%	85%	94%
9.	Aggregate Salaries (millions)	$88.0	$209.6	$588.3
10.	Additional Budget Required to Fill Staff Shortages (Estimated)	$12.4	$81.8	$344.5

[1] Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and "actual" since some individual libraries have staff above the indicated minima.

TABLE 3.2 PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, NEW YORK, 1974 and 1962

	New York			United States		
	1974 (a)	1962 (b)	% Change (c)	1974 (d)	1962 (e)	% Change (f)
1. Professional Staff	3,310	2,359	40	36,131	19,855	+82.0
2. Professional Staff Needed	2,798	2,558	9	33,091	26,233	+76.6
3. Shortage in Professional Staff a/	276	199	39	8,454	6,378	+32.5
4. Professional Staff Index	118	n.a.	n.a.	109.2	n.a.	n.a.
5. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index b/	92	92	0	81	76	+ 7

a/ For 1974, shortage exceeds the difference between Professional Staff Needed and Professional Staff since some libraries have staff in excess of minimum "needs"; for 1962, Professional Staff Needed was not presented for libraries meeting needs so the total need is approximated by the total shortage plus actual Professional Staff.

b/ In order to present comparable data for 1962 and 1974, the Fulfillment Index is here defined as 100 [1 - line 3 ÷ (line 1 + line 3)].

TABLE 3.3 PUBLIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, NEW YORK, 1974

	New York (a)	North Atlantic Region (b)	United States (c)
Print Materials			
1. In Collections (millions of volumes)	43.31	128.4	397.0
2. Indicated Minimum Needs (millions of volumes)	45.33	136.1	591.4
3. Shortages (millions of volumes)	8.49	43.5	229.6
4. Print Collections Index [100 $\frac{(1)}{(2)}$]	96	82	67
5. Print Collections Fulfillment Index 100 [1.00 - $\frac{(3)}{(2)}$]	81	72	61
Nonprint Materials			
6. In Collections (thousands)	8,247	20,706	45,577
7. Indicated Minimum Needs (thousands)	1,381	5,247	19,110
8. Shortages (thousands)	280	2,477	10,718
9. Nonprint Collections Index [100 $\frac{(6)}{(7)}$]	589	394	239
10. Nonprint Collections Fulfillment Index [100 (1- $\frac{(8)}{(7)}$]	80	53	44
Estimated One-Time Costs to Bring Collections Up to Indicated Needs			
11. Print Collections (millions)	$ 49.0	$ 287.7	$ 1,417.4
12. Nonprint Collections (millions)	$ 2.7	$ 24.4	$ 107.8
Population Served By Libraries Not Having Indicated Collections (%)			
13. Shortfall on Print Materials	58	78	90

TABLE 3.4 PRINT COLLECTIONS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, NEW YORK, 1974 and 1962

	New York			United States		
	1974 (a)	1962 (b)	Change(%) (c)	1974 (d)	1962 (e)	Change(%) (f)
Print Collections						
1. Total Print Materials	43.31	34.94	24	397.0	241.4	+ 64
2. Indicated Minimum Needs for Print Materials	45.33	39.82	14	391.4	343.4 a/	+ 72
3. Shortages in Print Materials b/	8.49	4.88	74	229.6	102.0	+125
4. 1974 Print Materials Needed at 2 Volumes Per Capita	33.58	n.a.	n.a.	397	n.a.	n.a.
5. 1974 Gross Shortage at 2 Volumes Per Capita c/	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
Indexes						
6. Print Collection Index (line 1 ÷ line 2)	96	88	d/	67	70	d/
7. Fulfillment Index for Print Materials e/	84	88	- 5	63	70	- 10

a/ "1962 need" has been approximated for this analysis by adding the shortage then computed to the total actual. This overstates minimum needs to the extent that some libraries are in fact above that minimum.

b/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Minimum Needs" and "Actual" since some individual libraries hold collections larger than "Indicated Minimum Needs."

c/ Estimated based on totals, i.e., line 4 less line 1, if greater than 0; this understates shortages existing in individual libraries.

d/ Percentage change is not shown, since basis of calculation is not comparable.

e/ In order to present comparable data for 1974 and 1962, the Index is here defined as 100 [1 - line 3 ÷ (line 1 + line 3)].

TABLE 3.5 PUBLIC LIBRARIES MATERIALS ACQUISITIONS,

NEW YORK, 1974

	New York (a)	North Atlantic Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Population Served (millions)	16.79	53.3	198.6
2. Nonprint Collections Indicated (thousands)	1,381	5,246	19,110
Print Materials Added During Year (thousands)			
3. Volumes Acquired	3,511	8,995	28,069
4. Indicated Needs	2,506	8,454	32,056
5. Shortages a/	142	1,762	9,515
Nonprint Materials Added During Year (thousands)			
6. Nonprint Titles Acquired	392	1,156	2,756
7. Indicated Needs	135	521	1,903
8. Shortages a/	32	258	1,112
9. Population Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	41	72	88
10. Acquisitions Index, Print Materials [100 (line 3 divided by line 4)]	140	106	88
11. Acquisitions Index, Nonprint Materials [100 (line 6 divided by line 7)]	439	222	145
Estimated Increment to 1974 Expenditures Required to Reach Indicated Pace of Acquisitions (millions)			
12. For Print Materials	$ 0.98	$ 13.7	$ 65.7
13. For Nonprint Materials	$ 0.31	$ 2.6	$ 11.2
Approximate Proportionate Increase Over 1974 Actual Acquisitions (%)			
14. Print Materials	4	20	34
15. Nonprint Materials	5	22	40

a/ Shortages exceed the difference between "Indicated Needs" and actual since some individual libraries acquired materials in excess of the indicated minima.

TABLE 3.6 SPACE IN NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974

	New York (a)	North Atlantic Region (b)	United States (c)
Libraries with One Public Service Outlet			
(Space in Millions of Square Feet)			
1. Indicated Space Need	2.23	8.97	25.61
2. Actual Space	2.54	8.74	21.59
3. Shortage in Space a/	0.54	3.44	11.29
Libraries with Multiple Outlets			
(Space in Millions of Square Feet)			
4. Indicated Need for Main Libraries	7.84	22.99	93.52
5. Space Reported for All Outlets	5.98	17.41	58.88
6. Minimum Estimated Space Shortage	2.19	8.47	43.18
Combined: All Libraries			
(Space in Millions of Square Feet)			
7. Total Space Reported	8.52	26.15	80.47
8. Minimum Shortage: at least	2.73	11.91	54.47
9. Additional Space Needed as Proportion of Present Space (%): at least	32	46	68
Population Served by Libraries With Less Than Indicated Space			
10. Minimum Number (millions)	9.70	38.31	166.5
11. Proportion of Total (%): at least	58	72	84

a/ Shortages usually exceed the difference between "Indicated Space Needs" and actual because some libraries report space in excess of the indicated need for the population they serve.

TABLE 3.7 HOURS OF SERVICE, NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARIES, 1974

	New York (a)	North Atlantic Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Number of Libraries	735	2,651	8,307
2. Population Served (millions)	16.79	53.27	198.6
3. Population Served by Libraries Not Open as Much as Indicated Hours (millions)	3.10	17.45	99.7
4. Percent of Population Served by Libraries Not Open as Much as Indicated Hours	18	33	50
5. Estimated Budget Requirement to Extend Service to Indicated Hours a/ (million)	$ 1.82	$ 5.35	$ 30.6
6. Libraries Serving Less Than 25,000 Population ("Small")	650	2,279	6,797
7. Population Served by "Small" Libraries (millions)	3.54	13.60	37.9
8. "Small" Libraries Open Fewer Than 45 Hours Per Week	491	1,663	5,253
9. Population Served by "Small" Libraries Open Less Than 45 Hours Per Week (millions)	1.26	5.67	18.8
10. Proportion of "Small" Library Clientele Having Access to Public Library Service Less Than 45 Hours Per Week (%)	35	42	50
11. Estimated Budget Requirement to Extend Service to 45 Hours Per Week (million)	$ 1.21	$ 4.32	$ 12.4

a/ "Indicated Needs" for hours of service are:
66 hours per week for libraries serving populations of 25,000 or more;
45 hours per week for libraries serving populations of less than 25,000.

TABLE 3.8 PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, NEW YORK, 1974

	New York (a)	North Atlantic Region (b)	United States (c)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (million)	$179.00	$534.9	$1,977
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	$157.68	$360.9	$1,018
3. Shortfall in Expenditures a/ (million)	$ 40.53	$203.4	$1,004
4. Operating Expenditures Fulfillment Index b/	77	62	49
5. Population Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (millions)	9.91	42.7	180.4
6. Proportion of Population Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	59	80	91
Operating Expenditures for Libraries Serving Populations of 25,000 or More			
7. Expected (million)	$147.14	$412.5	$1,636
8. Actual (million)	$126.86	$283.0	$ 849
9. Shortfall a/ (million)	$ 29.30	$145.1	$ 813
10. Fulfillment Index b/	80	65	50
11. Population in Service Areas of 25,000 & More Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Operating Expenditures (millions)	7.45	31.8	145.8
12. Proportion of Total Population in Service Areas of 25,000 & More Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Operating Expenditures (%)	56	79	91

a/ Many jurisdictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

b/ Fulfillment Index = 100(1-shortage/need).

TABLE 3.9 OPERATING EXPENDITURES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES, NEW YORK, 1974 and 1962

	New York			United States		
	1974 (a)	1962 (b)	Change(%) (c)	1974 (d)	1962 (e)	Change(%) (f)
1. Operating Expenditures (million)	$ 137.7	51.2	208	$1,018.	$ 317.	221
2. Minimum Operating Expenditures Needed (million)	$ 179.0	72.8	135	$1,977.	$ 736.	162
3. Shortage (million) a/	$ 40.5	24.9	63	$1,044.	$ 439.	129
4. Fulfillment Index b/	77	66	17	49	42	17
5. Operating Expenditures Per Capita (average)	$ 9.39	3.14	199	$ 5.13	$ 2.04	151
6. "Requirements" if Indicators Used in 1965 Were Applicable (million)	$ 75.0	$ 72.8	3	$ 876.	$ 736.	16
7. Operating Expenditures in 1975 Dollars (million) c/	$ 172.0	$110.2	56	$1,111.	$ 683.	63
8. Operating Expenditures Per Capita in 1975 Dollars c/	$ 10.24	$ 6.77	51	$ 5.60	$ 4.39	27

a/ Many jurisdictions support libraries to provide services above the minimum levels; consequently, the sum of the shortages in other libraries is greater than the difference between aggregate minimum operating expenditures needed and the total actual operating expenditures.

b/ Fulfillment Index = 100(1 - shortage/need).

c/ Using Implicit Price Deflators for State and local government purchases of goods and services, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

4. SCHOOL LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTERS IN NEW YORK

As of October, 1974, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) estimated that there were 4,442 school library/media centers in New York. A sample of 223 of those reported in the NCES survey of 1974 for the estimation of national totals. The national estimates were published in Statistics of Public School Libraries Media Centers, Fall 1974, NCES, 1977. Analytic data for comparison to indicated needs was made available by NCES for inclusion in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1974, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1977.

A stratified sample of 356 school library/media centers in New York was chosen and suggested by NCES as a basis for State estimates. The New York State Department of Education informed the Inventory staff that response from the State sample was incomplete--somewhat less than 90%. Delays in reporting combined with shortage of statistical staff for editing, as well as the costs of tabulating, led to a decision that it was impracticable to follow up or substitute to attain an adequate representation of the State's school library/media centers. In the absence of State-representative source data, only very limited inferences may reasonably be made regarding New York's school library/media centers. The following are based on evidence from the New York school library/media centers which reported in the national survey, together with regional data. Estimates based on the former reports above would be subject to unacceptable sampling errors; using the latter source above would have the implicit assumption that New York is like all other states of the northeast. In combination, the results provide indications which may be useful, provided they are not used as precise statistics.

Staffing

Nationally, elementary school library/media centers reported an average of 0.67 professional and 0.4 support staff in 1974. Secondary schools reported 1.24 professionals and 0.78 support staff per library/media center on the average. For all schools, this averaged out to 0.84 professionals and 0.52 support staff per library/media center. These figures contrast sharply with 2.18 professionals and 4.36 support staff needed according to professional criteria for the same "average school."

New York seems to be slightly better staffed than its Region, which in turn is better staffed than the national average. Roughly, the same hypothetical "average school" library/media center in New York might be expected to have 1. professional or a fraction less, and 0.7 support staff in 1974. The North Atlantic Region in general would have staffed the same hypothetical facility with 0.92 professionals and 0.61 support staff.

Collections

The indicators of needs based on national library/media center development criteria suggest for the hypothetical composite "average school" a collection of 13,900 print volumes and an equal number of audiovisual and other nonprint items. The national averages are 6,990 print volumes per library and 1,300 nonprint items.

The corresponding figures for the North Atlantic Region would be a little better--7,080 print volumes and 1,390 nonprint items. New York would stock the hypothetical comparison school with about 7,900 books and 1,500 nonprint items.

Acquisitions

The needs for acquisitions to maintain currency in collections in 1974, expressed in terms of the national "average school," were 1,400 volumes of print matter and 1,390 nonprint. These are based on a combination of size of existing collection and of pupils served. Nationally, U.S. school library/media centers fell far short of needs in 1974, averaging 537 new books and 151 new nonprint items acquired.

With respect to acquisitions, New York's record in 1974 is indistinguishable from that of the North Atlantic Region, and from that of the nation as a whole; in round numbers, 38% of needed books and 11% of needed nonprint materials were acquired.

Hours of Service

The accepted norm for this Inventory for minimum hours of service for school library/media centers is 30 hours per week. The national average is 33 hours, or 10% above the indicated need. Even so, 16.8% of library/media centers, serving 10.8% of pupils, were open less than 30 hours per week.

The North Atlantic Region has a record not quite so good as the national average; an average of 32 hours per week, and 12% of pupils served less than 30 hours per week. The New York average is 33 hours per week, but 12% of New York's school children are served by library/media centers open fewer than 30 hours per week.

Space

The indicated net assignable space needed for the average school library/media center is 4,700 square feet. By contrast, the average facility has 2,344 square feet, or 50% of needs. The North Atlantic Region, taking into account the number of pupils served, is less adequately housed, with 48% of needed net assignable space. New York is above the Regional average, and fractionally above the national figures, with 51%.

Operating Expenditures

The composite "average school" used for comparison had library/media center operating expenditures of $4,872, exclusive of salary costs, in 1974. A similar library/media center in the North Atlantic Region would have been funded at about $5,400. New York's support level is not distinguishable from that of its Region.

By contrast to the averages, the guideline or target for operating expenditures for a fully developed library/media center program functioning in a proactive role in curriculum development and pupil-centered learning, is between $65 and $70 thousand for the "average school." A small proportion of school library/media centers in the nation reported in 1974 that they attained that level of support.

5. ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK STATE

The 289 Academic libraries in New York which reported to the 1975 NCES survey of College and University libraries served 955,000 students including 146,000 graduate students. The faculty in these institutions numbered 38,100 full time equivalents. The number of institutions and number of students is a little less than 10% of the Nation's totals, but New York's institutions of higher education had a little more than 10% of faculty, and one-eighth of the graduate students at that time. (See Table 5.1.)

Library Staffing

Academic libraries in New York in 1975 reported 2,472 professional staff, amounting in all to 88% of the indicated needs. That Index is well above the national counterpart of 75%. New York is distinctly above the national average ratio of professional staff in libraries to indicated needs in each of the categories of institutions of higher education: Universities, 102 vs. 82 for the United States; Four-Year Colleges, 87 vs. 79 for the United States; and Two-Year Colleges, 74 vs. 57. Looking at shortages, New York's institutions needed 618 more professionals in their libraries or an increase of 25% over the present professional staff. The impact of these shortages is difficult to estimate, but it is possible to say that well over half of the students, undergraduate and graduate, and of the faculty, are in institutions whose libraries were understaffed at the professional level. As a group, Universities were best staffed, and 55% of graduate students in Universities were in institutions whose libraries as a whole had professional staff equal to "indicated need." (See Table 5.1, 5.2.)

The professional staff in Academic libraries in New York nearly doubled from 1963 to 1975, a little less than the increase in the U.S. as a whole. In New York, the relative adequacy of staffing increased slightly, whereas for the U.S. it declined over the same period. The relative increase in staffing was in two-year institutions, which were at a low level of adequacy (one-half as many professionals as indicated need) in 1963. The increase in absolute numbers was predominantly in the universities and four-year institutions, in New York as in the U.S. (See Table 5.2.)

With respect to support staff, New York's Academic institutions reported 4,465 in 1975, or 2,148 short of needs on the whole. The relative adequacy of support staff for New York is similar to that for the Nation. University libraries in New York are exceptionally well provided with support staff, whereas four-year college libraries fall below the national average.

Twelve percent of all Academic libraries in New York were "fully staffed" in the sense that they had at least the minimums suggested by the Inventory indicators of need. This approximates the U.S. experience. It is estimated that the 1975 salary bill of $77 million would have been $100 million in order to provide full staffing in libraries of all institutions of higher education.

Library Collections

The aggregate collections of New York's Academic libraries amount to 56.8 millions of items, of which 3.3 million are nonprint items. However, to meet the indicated needs of these libraries, another 18.1 million would be required.

University libraries in New York are more adequately stocked than four-year or two-year institutions' libraries, according to the criteria used here. The aggregate shortage is only 1.5 million among universities, and as a group, their collections exceed the minimum needs by one-fourth. (See Table 5.3.)

More than half of New York's college and university students are served by Academic libraries not having the minimal collections needed. Similarly, more than half of the Academic faculty are served by such Academic libraries. These situations range from 94% and 95% in Junior Colleges as a group to 49% and and 45% in universities as a group.

Expenditures for collection materials in 1975 by New York's Academic libraries were slightly less than $27 million. The shortage in materials, $170 million, is more than six years total expenditures. By type of institution,

the backlog is two years for university libraries, eight years for the libraries serving four-year institutions, and eleven years for those serving two-year institutions.

As to adequacy of collections in relation to needs, New York lags the rest of the country (76% vs. 79%). For two-year colleges, this situation is reversed, with 55% for New York, compared to 49% for the United States. The private institutions in New York account for two-thirds of the shortages in collections. (See Table 5.11.)

Since 1963, New York's Academic libraries have slipped from a relative adequacy of 79% to 76%. By contrast, New York's two-year libraries (the smallest and , on the whole, the least adequately staffed segment of the Academic library population) improved from 46% to 55%. (See Table 5.4.)

Acquisitions

New York's Academic libraries reported to NCES that they acquired in 1975 a total of 2.8 million items, almost 5% of aggregate collections. Nationally, Academic libraries acquired 5.6% as many items as were held in total. New York acquisitions were 75% of the aggregate "indicated needs," and shortages totalled 38% of the indicated needs (the fact that these figures total 113% reflects the fact that those Academic libraries which met the criteria included some which acquired well in excess of minimum needs, amounting in all to 13% of the indicated needs of all Academic libraries in New York).

In contrast to the relative adequacy of Universities in respect to collections, New York University libraries' acquisitions were distinctly less adequate in 1975 than were those of four-year and two-year college libraries. This may mean that acquisitions by the latter have been increased in order to remedy recognized inadequacies in collections. Some New York University libraries, on the other hand,

may have been restricted in acquisitions budgets in 1975 in light of the relative adequacy of their collections. For whatever reasons, a fraction more than 85% of students, graduate students, and faculty in New York Universities are served by libraries which fall short of needed acquisitions to maintain currency of collections. (See Table 5.5.)

The incremental expenditures in 1975 to remedy that shortfall in New York's University libraries would have been $4.6 millions. For all New York Academic libraries, the corresponding amount would have been $11.9 millions. To meet that full need would have involved a 44% increase in 1975's acquisitions budget.

The impact of these shortfalls in acquisitions may be expressed in the implied collection renewal intervals. At the 1975 acquisition rates, New York's Academic libraries as a whole would add new items equal to the present aggregate library collections in a period of 20 years. For University libraries in New York, that interval is 30 years, much higher than for U.S. University libraries as a group--20 years. In New York, for four-year college libraries, 17 years, and for two-year college libraries, 13 years, are the corresponding implied collection renewal intervals. These are close to the corresponding U.S. figures. If for simplification we overlook needs for growth in total stock, these average intervals before replacement suggest very serious potential problems in maintaining currency in the collections of New York's Academic libraries.

Library Space

Academic libraries in New York are generally short of space as compared with the indications of need used--74% of the libraries do not meet the standard accepted for this analysis. This compares with 65% in the nation as a whole. In New York, 76% of four-year college libraries fall short of space needs, compared with 60% in the nation. (See Table 5.6.)

The library staff working in libraries short of indicated space needs is 62% of all staff in New York, compared with 66% for the nation. Thus, the libraries which meet space needs in New York seem to be the larger ones, to greater extent than elsewhere in the nation.

Private institutions in New York were significantly better provided with space than were public. The aggregate shortages for private institutions amounted to 24% of need, whereas those for public institutions reached 39% of indicated need (see Table 5.10). This parallels the experience in the nation as a whole.

Hours of Service

Fifty, four-year college libraries in New York reported fewer than 60 hours per week open in 1975--more than one-fourth of the total number of four-year college libraries in the U.S. with such limited hours. For four-year and two-year college libraries combined, one-seventh of the aggregate collections in New York are available for fewer than 60 hours per week, in contrast to 4% of the collections in the rest of the United States, excluding New York. (See Table 5.7.)

Of the 77 Academic libraries in New York open less than 60 hours per week, 65 were in private institutions. These 65 private two-year and four-year college libraries served only 9% of the total students in private institutions in New York, however. (See Table 5.10.)

Among University libraries, the average hours open per week is 90 in New York, as compared with 97 in the nation at large. Nationally, 43% of graduate students and 44% of faculty in Universities are served by libraries open 100 hours per week. In New York, the corresponding figures are 13% and 19%.

The incremental budget requirements in 1975 to enable all Academic libraries in New York not then open 60 hours per week to extend service to 60 hours is estimated to be $1.50 millions. (Of which $620 thousand would be used in private and $880 thousand in public colleges.) The incremental budget amounts to permit all University libraries in New York to remain open 100 hours in 1975 is estimated at $1.17 millions.

Library Operating Expenditures

Academic libraries in New York fell short in 1975 of national performance with respect to operating expenditures as judged by the criterion 6% of the institutions' General and Educational Expenditures. Both Universities (100%) and two-year colleges (86%) in New York fell short of that criterion to greater extent than did New York's four-year colleges (75%), and to greater extent than U.S. as a whole (75% of all, 94% of Universities, 74% of four-year and two-year colleges). The shortfall was on the average $93 per student in New York, for a total of $82.3 millions. (See Table 5.8.)

Private institutions in New York reported spending $154 per student in library operating expenditures in 1975, compared with $98 for public institutions. Public and private institutions as groups were very nearly identical in total operating expenditures for libraries, in shortfall, and in expenditure fulfillment index. The "need for library operating expenditures" is 6% of the institutions' total General & Educational Expenditures, so the private institutions which as a group have substantially higher total G&E Expenditures per student than the public institutions as a group have higher "indicated need" per capita. Private institutions have a larger shortfall per student in the institutions not meeting the 6% criterion than do public institutions. (See Table 5.11.)

The 1975 "gaps" in operating expenditures is $82.3 million for the New York Academic libraries. The actual expenditure was $114.5 million or 58% of the expected amount. In 1963, the expenditure relative to indicator was 64%. (See Table 5.9.)

This relative worsening of the performance is related to an increase in expectations: in 1963 the criterion was 5% of "G&E," and in 1975 it was 6% of "G&E." Related to the 1963 indicator, New York's Academic institutions in 1975 reached an index of 69. The increase in expectations was not arbitrary, however. It expresses professional judgments as to the larger, growing role of the library in supporting curriculum offerings and research activities with a greater range of materials than before, as well as in increased depth, and with more emphasis on currency. New York's performance, in terms of this criterion, parallels that of the U.S., though somewhat less strong both in 1963 and 1975. New York's two-year colleges had the same trend as its four-year colleges and universities, whereas in the U.S. as a whole, two-year colleges made modest improvements.

The investment in Academic libraries' operating expenditures in New York increased over the 12 years by 400%, the same rate of growth as for the U.S. In constant dollars, that increase is 139%.

TABLE 5.1 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES STAFFING, NEW YORK, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four Year (c)	Two Year (d)
1. Number of Libraries	289	14	196	79
2. Students Served (thousands)	955	182	509	264
3. Graduate Students (thousands)	146	66	80	0
4. Faculty (FTE: hundreds)	381	86	215	80
Professional Staff				
5. Staff Indicated	2,794	693	1,374	527
6. Staff, Actual	2,472	704	1,377	391
7. Staff Shortages a/	618	81	360	178
8. Professional Staff Index b/	88	102	87	74
9. Professional Staff Fulfillment Index c/	78	88	77	66
10. Students Served, Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	76	53	82	80
11. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	69	45	76	77
12. Graduate Students in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	65	57	72	na
Support Staffing				
13. Staff Indicated	6,180	1,570	3,473	1,137
14. Staff, Actual	4,465	1,797	2,140	528
15. Staff Shortages a/	2,148	148	1,383	617
16. Support Staff Index b/	72	114	62	46
17. Support Staff Fulfillment Index c/	65	91	60	44
18. Libraries Fully Staffed (Professional and Support) (%)	12	50	13	5
19. Salaries, Actual (million)	$ 77.44	$ 25.44	$ 40.32	$ 11.68
20. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (million)	$ 23.1	$ 2.1	$ 14.0	$ 7.0

a/ Since some libraries have actual staff in excess of the minimum need shown by "Staff Indicated," the sum of shortages and actuals in general exceeds the Staff Indicated.

b/ Staff Index = 100 (Actual/Indicated).

c/ Staff Fulfillment Index = 100 (1-shortage/indicated).

TABLE 5 — PROFESSIONAL STAFF IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, NEW YORK 1975 and 1963

		New York			United States		
		1975 (a)	1963 a/ (b)	Change(%) (c)	1975 (d)	1963 (e)	Change(%) (f)
1.	Number of Libraries	289	189	53	3,024	2,075	46
2.	Professional Staff, Total	2,472	1,264 b/	96	22,680	11,200	104
3.	Identified Gaps	618	333	86	9,759	3,848	154
4.	Professional Staff (2) as Percentage of (2 + 3) c/	80	79	1	70	74	-5.
	Universities & Four-Year Colleges d/						
5.	Number of Libraries	210	134	57	1,905	1,484	28
6.	Professional Staff	2,081	1,152 b/	81	19,011	10,231	86
7.	Gaps b/	440	220	100	6,529	2,753	137
8.	Professional Staff (6) as Percentage of (6 + 7) c/	83	84	-1	71	79	-8
	Two-Year Colleges						
9.	Number of Libraries	79	55	44	1,121	591	90
10.	Professional Staff	391	113 b/	246	3,669	969	299
11.	Gaps	178	113	58	3,230	1,095	195
12.	Professional Staff (10) as Percentage of (10 + 11) c/	69	50	38	55	47	17

a/ Reported by National Inventory of Library Needs, ALA, 1965, except as otherwise indicated, and except for derived percentages.

b/ This data for the State for 1963 is estimated, using data from the primary source, supplemented by information from the Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1962-63, Institutional Data, U.S. DHEW, 1964.

c/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "professional staff fulfillment indexes" described in the text and presented in other tables; this variant is used here for comparison to available 1963 data.

d/ In the 1963 Inventory, institutions of higher education were classified as two-year and four-year, the latter category including universities.

TABLE 5.3 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES COLLECTIONS, NEW YORK, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Aggregate Collection (millions)	56.80	23.54	29.71	3.54
2. Nonprint Collection (included in line 1) (millions)	3.33	1.51	1.50	0.33
3. Collections Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	4782	0	4100	681
4. Indicated Need (millions)	62.50	18.72	37.43	6.35
5. Shortages (millions) a/	18.08	1.54	13.63	2.90
6. Collections Index (100[(1)/(4)])	91	126	79	56
7. Collections Fulfillment Index 100[1-(5)/(4)]	71	92	64	54
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	69	49	62	94
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	58	49	66	n.a.
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	63	45	59	95
11. Expenditures for Periodicals, 1975 (million)	$ 10.07	$ 3.57	$ 5.98	$ 0.52
12. Expenditures for All Collection Materials, 1975 (million)	$ 26.95	$ 7.96	$ 16.04	$ 2.94
13. Incremental Expenditures to Fulfill Indicated Needs (million)	$170.	$ 16.	$123.	$ 31.

a/ Shortages for any group of libraries generally exceed the difference between Indicated Need and Aggregate Collection since some libraries have collections in excess of the minimum Indicated Need.

TABLE 5.4 PRINT COLLECTIONS IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, NEW YORK 1975 AND 1963

		New York			United States		
		1975	1963	Change(%)	1975	1963	Change(%)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1.	Number of Libraries	289	189	53	3,026	2,075	46
2.	Collections Total (millions of volumes)	56.8	19.90	185	612	215	185
3.	Identified Gaps [a] (millions of volumes)	18.1	5.26	244	158	55.3	186
4.	Collections (2) as Percentage of (2+3) [b]	76	79	-4	79	80	-1
	Universities and Four-Year Colleges [c]						
5.	Number of Libraries	210	134	57	1,905	1,484	28
6.	Collections (millions of volumes)	53.2	19.19	177	569	207	175
7.	Gaps [a] (millions of volumes)	15.2	4.43	243	114	47.4	141
8.	Collections (6) as Percentage of (6+7) [b]	78	81	-4	83	81	2
	Two-Year Colleges						
9.	Number of Libraries	79	55	44	1,121	591	90
10.	Collections (millions of volumes)	3.5	0.71	393	43	8.0	437
11.	Gaps (millions of volumes)	2.9	0.83	249	44	7.9	457
12.	Collections (10) as Percentage of (10+11) [b]	55	46	20	49	50	-2

a/ "Gaps" for 1963 excluded consideration of 129 four-year institutions which held 300,000 or more volumes.

b/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Collections Fulfillment Index;" this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

c/ In the 1963 inventory, universities were not separately identified from four-year institutions.

TABLE 5.5 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES ACQUISITIONS, NEW YORK, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Total Holdings (millions)	56.80	23.54	29.71	3.54
2. Aggregate Acquisitions (thousands)	2,823	772	1,776	274
3. Nonprint Acquisitions (included in 2) (thousands)	274	54	177	42
4. Indicated Acquisitions Needed (thousands)	3,744	1,254	2,167	322
5. Shortages (thousands)[a/]	1,407	504	809	94
6. Acquisitions Index [b/]	75	62	82	85
7. Acquisitions Fulfillment Index [c/]	62	60	63	71
8. Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	68	86	67	58
9. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	76	86	67	n.a.
10. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need (%)	69	87	65	59
11. Implied Collection Renewal Interval (years)	20	30	[illegible]	13
12. Nonprint to Total Acquisitions Ratio (%)	10	7	10	15
13. Expenditures in 1975 for Acquisitions of Collection Material (million)	$ 26.95	$ 7.96	$ 16.04	$ 2.94
14. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Indicated Need (million)	$ 11.9	$ 4.6	$ 6.5	$ 0.9

a/ Shortages, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Indicated Acquisitions Needed and Aggregate Acquisitions, because some libraries acquire in excess of the minimum Indicated Acquisitions.

b/ Aggregate Acquisitions (line 2) as a percentage of Indicated Acquisitions Needed (line 4).

c/ 100 [1 - (line 5 ÷ line 4)]

TABLE 5.6 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES SPACE, NEW YORK, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Indicated Space Need (million square feet)	12.40	3.45	6.83	2.12
2. Actual Space (million square feet)	9.85	2.91	5.39	1.55
3. Shortage in Space (million square feet) a/	3.91	0.69	2.36	0.85
4. Index of Adequacy of Space (100 [(2)/(1)])	80	84	80	74
5. Proportion of Libraries Not Meeting Need	74	71	76	71
6. Proportion of Students Served by Libraries Not Meeting Need	78	75	80	78
7. Proportion of Professional and Support Staff in Libraries Not Meeting Indicated Need	62	54	67	69
8. Proportion of Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Not Meeting Space Need	71	67	70	77
9. Space Fulfillment Index 100[1-(3)/(1)]	68	80	65	60

a/ Shortage in Space, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Indicated Space Need and Actual Space since some libraries occupy space in excess of the minimum Indicated Space Need.

TABLE 5.7 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES HOURS OF SERVICE, NEW YORK, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week	77	0	50	27
2. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (%)	13	0	16	17
3. Graduate Students Served by Libraries Open Less than 100 Hours Per Week (%)	91	87	94	n.a.
4. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Open Less Than 100 Hours Per Week	91	81	92	100
5. Hours Open Per Week for Average Library [a/]	71	90	74	60
6. Hours Library Service Accessible to Average Student [b/]	76	93	76	66
7. Average Hours Collection Materials are Available [c/]	86	94	81	66
8. Index of Student Access [d/]	127	155	127	110
9. Collection Not Accessible as Much as 60 Hours (thousands)	4,782	0	4,100	681
10. Average Collection Availability Per Student [e/]	560	1,916	332	55
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (million)	$ 1.50	$ 0	$ 0.89	$ 0.60
12. Further Incremental Budget (in addition to 11) to Keep All University Libraries Open at Least 100 Hours Per Week (million)	$ 1.17	$ 1.17	$ n.a.	$ n.a.

a/ Sum of hours open by individual libraries, divided by number of academic libraries.
b/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the number of students.
c/ Average of the hours open, weighted by the size of collection.
d/ Line 6 divided by 60.
e/ "Collection availability"--size of collection x hours of service per week, in millions; average collection availability per student is average collection availability, weighted by enrollment.

TABLE 5.8 ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OPERATING EXPENDITURES, NEW YORK, 1975

	Total (a)	Universities (b)	Four-Year (c)	Two-Year (d)
1. Operating Expenditures Expected (million)	$ 193.5	$ 61.6	$ 103.8	$ 28.1
2. Operating Expenditures, Actual (million)	$ 114.5	$ 38.2	$ 60.7	$ 15.6
3. Shortfall in Expenditures (million) a/	$ 82.3	$ 23.4	$ 46.0	$ 12.8
4. Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	79	100	75	86
5. Students Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	93	100	89	96
6. Faculty in Institutions Served by Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	93	100	89	97
7. Professional Staff in Libraries Below Indicated Expenditures (%)	86	100	77	91
8. Operating Expenditure Index b/	59	62	58	56
9. Shortfall on a Per-Student Basis c/	$ 93	$ 129	$ 1[illegible]	$ 50
10. Expenditures Fulfillment Index d/	57	62	56	54

a/ Shortfall in Expenditures, for any group of libraries, generally exceeds the difference between Operating Expenditures Expected and Actual since some libraries have actual expenditures greater than the minimum "Expected."

b/ Line 2 divided by Line 1, expressed as a percentage.

c/ Shortfall as average over the students enrolled in institutions having shortfalls in library expenditures for operations.

d/ 100 [1-(3)/(1)]

TABLE 5.9 OPERATING EXPENDITURES FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, NEW YORK 1975 AND 1963

	New York			United States		
	1975 (a)	1963 (b)	Change(%) (c)	1975 (a)	1963 (b)	Change(%) (c)
1. Number of Libraries Reported	289	189	53	3,026	2,075	46
2. Operating Expenditures, Total (million)	$114.5	$ 22.85	401	$1,071	$ 213	403
3. Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars (million) a/	$ 54.6	$ 22.85	139	511	213	140
4. Identified Gaps in Current Dollars	$ 82.3	$ 12.95	536	621	100	521
5. Operating Expenditures (2) as Percentage of (2+4) b/	58	64	-9	63	68	-7
Universities and Four-Year Colleges c/						
6. Number of Libraries	210	134	57	1,905	1,484	28
7. Operating Expenditures (million)	$ 98.9	$ 22.24	345	$ 909	$ 201.4	$ 351
8. Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars (million) a/	$ 47.1	$ 22.24	112	434	201.4	115
9. Gaps in Current Dollars (million)	$ 69.4	$ 12.06	475	523	92.5	465
10. Operating Expenditures (7) as Percentage of (7+9) b/	59	65	-9	63	69	-9
Two-Year Colleges						
11. Number of Libraries	79	55	44	1,121	591	90
12. Operating Expenditures (million)	$ 15.6	$ 1.34	1064	$ 160	$ 11.6	$1,279
13. Operating Expenditures in 1963 Dollars (million) a/	$ 7.4	$ 1.34	452	76	11.6	555
14. Gaps in Current Dollars (million)	$ 12.8	$ 0.89	1338	98	7.5	1,207
15. Operating Expenditures (12) as Percentage of (12 + 14) b/	55	60	-9	62	61	2

a/ Applying Implicit Price Deflators for State and local government purchases of goods and services, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

b/ This approximates, but is not identical to, the "Expenditures Fulfillment Index;" this variant is used for comparison with available 1963 data.

c/ In the 1963 Inventory, universities were not distinguished from four-year institutions.

TABLE 5.10 STAFF, HOURS OF SERVICE, AND SPACE, ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, NEW YORK, 1975

	TOTAL (a)	PUBLIC (b)	PRIVATE (c)
1. Libraries (number)	289	86	203
Professional Staff			
2. Actual	247.2	118.1	129.1
3. Shortages	618	309	310
4. Fulfillment Index	78	78	78
Support Staff			
5. Actual	4465	1974	2491
6. Shortages	2148	1118	1031
7. Fulfillment Index	65	62	68
8. Salaries, Estimated Need for Staff Shortages (millions)	$ 23.1	$ 13.2	$ 9.9
Hours of Service			
9. Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week	77	12	65
10. Students Served by Libraries Open Less Than 60 Hours Per Week (%)	13	16	9
11. Incremental Budget to Keep All Academic Libraries Open at Least 60 Hours Per Week (thousands)	1495	878	617
Space			
12. Space Occupied (millions sq.ft.)	9.85	4.23	5.62
13. Space Shortages (millions sq.ft.)	3.91	2.37	1.54
14. Fulfillment Index	68	61	76

TABLE 5.11 COLLECTIONS, ACQUISITIONS, AND OPERATING EXPENDITURES, ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, NEW YORK, 1975

	TOTAL (a)	PUBLIC (b)	PRIVATE (c)
1. Students in Institutions Served by Academic Libraries	955	588	367
Collections			
2. Total, End of Year (millions)	56.80	21.29	35.51
3. Shortages (millions)	18.08	5.63	12.45
4. Fulfillment Index	71	75	69
5. Incremental Expenditures to Fill Indicated Needs (millions)	170	58	112
Acquisitions			
6. Acquired During Year (thousands)	2823	1313	1510
7. Shortfall in Acquisitions (thousands)	1407	338	1070
8. Fulfillment Index	62	75	55
9. Incremental Expenditures to Acquire Full Needs	$ 11.9	$ 3.2	$ 8.7
Operating Expenditures			
10. Operating Expenditures (millions)	$ 114.5	$ 57.8	$ 56.7
11. Dollar Expenditures per Student	$ 120	$ 98	$ 154
12. Shortfall in Expenditures (millions)	$ 82.3	$ 42.9	$ 39.3
13. Average Shortfall Per Student in Institutions Which are Short (dollars)	$ 93	$ 77	$ 119
14. Expenditure Fulfillment Index	57	57	58

APPENDIX A. METHODOLOGY

This State Inventory of Library Needs as of 1975 is a supplement to the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1977. The methodology of the project is described briefly below. In particular, the methods are described for certain State estimates which were not used in the national report.

"Indicators of Need" were developed for the inventories, based on a consensus by an Advisory Committee including librarians of extensive experience in each category covered: public, public school, and academic libraries. The concept of the "Indicator of Need" is a statistical measure which, when applied to the size and workload of a number of libraries of the same type, will on the average indicate an adequate minimum amount of a particular resource that is needed. These general yardsticks do not apply as "standards" to individual libraries, since they cannot reflect the many specific circumstances of a particular library. "Indicators of Need" were defined for professional staff, support staff, print collections, nonprint collections, print acquisitions, nonprint acquisitions, space, hours of service, and operating expenditures. (See Table A-1.)

Indicators of need were compared to the resources actually reported by individual U.S. libraries to NCES surveys in 1974 and 1975. The comparisons were summarized in the National Inventory, and in this report for the State A previous inventory, in 1965, compared professional staff, book stock, and operating expenditures to then accepted professional standards. The current inventory reports include comparisons to the situation about a decade earlier, as revealed by the 1965 Inventory supplemented by information from the reports of underlying surveys.

TABLE A-1. INDICATORS OF NEED, ABBREVIATED [a/]

Resource	Public Libraries	School Library/ Media Centers	Academic Libraries (Univ. & 4-Yr.)	Libraries or Learning Resource Centers (2-Yr. Colleges)
	--(Wherever alternatives are given, the Indicated Need is whichever is greater)--			
1. STAFF				
A. Professional	1 per 6,000 population	1 per 500 pupils, plus 1.	1 per 500 students up to 10,000 plus allowance for collections, acquisitions, additional students	1 per 600 students (minimum of 3)
B. Support	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated	2 per professional, actual or indicated
2. COLLECTION				
A. Print	10,000 volumes or 3 per capita (and 2 per capita over 500,000)	8,000 titles or 10,000 volumes, or 20 per pupil	85,000 volumes plus 100 per faculty plus 15 per student plus allowances for fields	40,000 plus 50 per faculty plus 10 per student plus 165 per major/minor field
B. Nonprint	1,000 or 1 per 10 persons (with graduation with population)	10,000 items or 20 per pupil	85,000 volumes plus 100 per faculty plus 15 per student plus allowances for fields	40,000 plus 50 per faculty plus 10 per student plus 165 per major/minor field
3. ACQUISITIONS				
A. Print	1 per 6 persons up to 500,000 and 1 per 8 persons above 500,000	10% of collection, actual or indicated	5% of collection, actual or indicated	5% of collection, actual or indicated
B. Nonprint	10% of collection indicated, up to 1,000,000 population: 7% for population over 1,000,000	10% of collection, actual or indicated		

Resource	Public Libraries	School Library/ Media Centers	Academic Libraries (Univ. & 4-Yr.)	Libraries or Learning Resource Centers (2-Yr. Colleges)
4. NET ASSIGNABLE SPACE	0.6 sq.ft. per capita population, in main library	8.0 sq.ft. per pupil	6-1/4 sq.ft. per student plus collection and administrative space	5-1/4 sq.ft. per student plus collection and administrative space
5. OPERATING EXPENDITURES	$9 per capita up to 150,000 population; $10 per capita for 150 to 500 thousand; $12 per capita over 500 thousand	$115 per pupil	6% of General and Educational Expenditures	5% of General and Educational Expenditures
6. HOURS OF SERVICE	45 per week up to 25,000 population; 66 per week for more than 25,000	30 per week	60 per week	60 per week

a/ For more complete description, see National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, chapter 3, and Exhibits A-D inclusive.

The resources data for U.S. libraries circa 1975 was provided by the National Center for Education Statistics' surveys of Public Libraries (1974), Public School Library/Media Centers (1974), and College and University Libraries (1975). The NCES reports on those surveys describe the methods used and the estimated precision of those results.

A major caution which qualifies the use of Inventory results for States arises from incompleteness of reporting. The NCES surveys for national estimates are based on stratified samples of public libraries and of public school library/media centers, and on responses to a request for complete coverage of Academic libraries. Supplemental "State samples" of public and public school libraries were selected, in order to support State-level analyses. Some States did not plan to conduct State surveys, or planned to do so for one but not both of the sampled groups. Many States found it impossible to obtain adequate response, and to edit and tabulate the returns for State analysis. All encountered major difficulties. Some of the States for which State Inventories are prepared in this series provided partially processed returns for the Inventory staff's use. In most cases it was not practicable to develop an adequate representation of the State from that source.

State agencies responsible for school library/media centers were particularly hard-pressed for staff time to process school library/media center schedules. For this reason, State Inventories are limited severely in the information provided with respect to school library/media centers, limited to a few "indicators" based largely on the reports from school library/media centers in the national sample from the State and Region.

In respect to public libraries, State estimates are possible from a combination of sources, utilizing reports from national and State sample libraries and to some extent from regular State collections conducted on a complete count basis by State agencies. These State estimates are subject to greater variability than

the national estimates, mainly because nonresponse is a larger relative problem. Some State officials have indicated that refusals to respond by "national sample" libraries were handled by drawing a similar library from the supplemental State sample as a substitute. "Substitutes" were not designated for the State sample, and the delays in reporting discouraged State officials from making substitutions on their own. For technical reasons, the State estimates of levels (number of professional staff, or operating expenditures indicated,---) for public libraries are subject to greater error than are the estimates of relationships, such as the Indexes and relative gaps presented.

For Academic libraries, the analysis is in terms of the libraries responding to the 1975 survey. Similarly, the data reported in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965, apparently were based on reporting libraries. The numbers of libraries reporting in each category are shown in Table A-2.

Conventions and methods of estimation are for the most part as described in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975. Supplemental sources used and assumptions and techniques specific to the State estimates reported here are described below.

1. For comparison of expenditures at different times, current dollar expenditures reported have been expressed in constant 1975 dollars, using as a conversion factor the Implicit Price Deflators for State and local government purchases of goods and services, prepared by Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

2. For Public libraries, 1962 data on professional staff (Table 3.2), on collections (Table 3.4), and on operating expenditures (Table 3.9) were not presented in the 1965 Inventory, which showed only the resources and deficits for libraries not meeting standards. These State totals have been compiled from six source tables, three in Statistics of Public Libraries, Part I, OE-15051, 1965, and three in 1962 Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Populations of Less Than 35,000, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1966.

3. For Academic libraries, State data for 1963 for professional staff (Table 4.2), for collections (Table 4.4), and for operating expenditures (Table 4.9) were not published in the National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965. Those totals have been compiled for this Inventory by analysis of institutional reports in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1962-63, Institutional Data, OE-15023, 1964 to identify those "not meeting standards" and therefor included in the Inventory figures, and those "meeting standards" which are added thereto.

TABLE A-2. NUMBER OF LIBRARIES REPORTING IN SURVEYS USED IN INVENTORIES

	1975		1965
	Universe	Sample Responding	
Public Libraries			
United States	8,307	1,430	6,565
New York	704	101	99
Public School Library/Media Centers			
United States	74,625	3,130	1,000
New York	4,442	223	Unknown
Academic Libraries			
United States		3,026 a/	2,075
New York		289 a/	189

a/ Collection was conducted on a 100% basis. A small number of institutions did not reply, including some which do not have separate libraries, and possibly including some nonrespondents properly a part of the Academic libraries universe.

APPENDIX B. INDICATORS OF NEED AND NEW YORK STANDARDS

The Indicators of Need adopted as a statistical yardstick for the National Inventory are in some cases inappropriate to the circumstances--including public expectations--of particular States. New York, and many other states, have adopted standards for library resource needs.

The presentation of data for New York in the body of this Report is in terms of absolute numbers and the Indicators of Need. The comparisons of New York to the North Atlantic Region and to the United States are thereby on a common basis.

For more intensive scrutiny of the New York position, however, it is appropriate also to consider the standards adopted by New York for its libraries and how they compare to the Indicators.

Public Libraries

For staffing of public libraries, the Regulations of the Commissioner, Part 90, Public and Free Association Libraries, section 90.3(d), calls for professional and technical support staff of 1 for each 5,000 residents of the area served, and for each system a minimum professional staff of a Director and three certified public librarians exclusive of those engaged in technical processing. This is a much smaller staff requirement than the one FTE professional plus two FTE technical support staff per 6,000 residents called for in the National Inventory Indicators of Need.

Each library system is required, for full approval, to add annually at least 4,000 titles not previously held. The Indicator is for three print volumes per capita plus stated nonprint requirements (see Table A-1), without specification on the new titles.

The "central" library in each of the 22 systems in New York is required to provide an average of not less than 55 hours per week of service to the public. Individual libraries must be open a standard weekly schedule, graduated by population from 6 hours for less than 500 persons, to 30 hours for 5 to 25 thousand, to 60 hours for 100,000 and over. By comparison, the Indicator of 45 hours per week for up to 25,000 and 66 hours per week above 25,000 poses significantly higher expectations.

Central libraries are required to receive local financial support of at least $2 per capita. The 1974 Public and Association Library Statistics indicate that local public funds, state-wide, averaged $6.18. With State aid, the actual average total expenditure per capita was about $7.50, as compared with the Indicator of $9 per capita to $12 per capita, graduated by population (see Table A-1).

Academic Libraries

The Report of the Advisory Committee on Planning for the Academic Libraries of New York State, 1973, proposed guidelines for libraries by five classes--the lowest class E, to be not registered, D and C to be provisional levels, B to be in the process of qualifying for full registration, and A to be full registration. Such guidelines were formulated for staff, collections, and facilities.

As to staff, New York's guidelines include important qualitative statements. The level of staffing specified is a minimum ratio (for class D) of one full-time professional per 750 students in two-year colleges or one per 450 students in four-year colleges. To attain class A, the ratios would be one professional per 150 students for libraries serving two-year colleges and one per 75 students for libraries serving four-year colleges and universities. The basic (small college) ratios in the Indicator are 1:600 (with minimum of three) for two-year colleges and 1:500 for four-year colleges. Thus, the professional staff requirements under the New York guidelines are significantly greater than suggested by the Indicators.

Technical support staff, according to the guidelines, should amount to 2 FTE, including hourly student-aides, per professional staff member. This is consistent with the Indicators.

The quantitative guidelines for collection size, for two-year colleges, is 28,000 volumes, plus 50 per faculty member, plus 5 per student, plus 165 per major or minor field of study. "Volume" for this purpose means a "unit of library resources," defined for various types of ephemeral print materials and for audiovisual materials, e.g., one reel of microfilm or one-seventh sheet of ultrafiche. The Indicator for two-year colleges is 40,000 volumes plus allowances which are the same except for 10 per student (rather than 5).

For four-year colleges, the guideline is 85,000 volumes, plus 100 per faculty plus 15 per student, plus allowances for number of fields. The alowances for fields have small variations, but the Indicator is based almost identically on the New York guideline.

The guidelines for facilities include specific quantitative criteria for space for seating, for collection, and for administrative and work space. For two-year colleges and "typical residential college/university," the guidelines are identical with the Inventory Indicators.

For "strong liberal arts, graduate-oriented residential institutions," a basic allowance of 7.25 sq.ft. per full-time student was presented, higher than the Indicator figure of 6.25 for all four-year colleges and universities.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE 1975 NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LIBRARY NEEDS

The Committee was appointed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), based on nominations by relevant professional associations, to serve as advisors to NCLIS and its contractor on the Inventory project. Members participated in a series of meetings and critiqued draft materials. They served in individual professional capacities and did not officially represent their institutions or their professional organizations. Associate members served as alternates and aides to members, and in each case participated substantially.

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The views and opinions expressed in this Report are those of the contractor, and do not necessarily reflect official position or policy of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.